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DOORWAYS TO SCIENCE



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### INSURANCE NOTES

#### WAR RISK INSURANCE IN NORWAY

The Norwegian company for War Insurance on Goods was founded in August, 1914, in co-operation with and under the control and guarantee of the State, with a capital of 7,500,000 kroner, 1,875,000 of which was paid in, for the purpose of insuring merchandise sent to or from Norway and freight on Norwegian ships. It ceased to do business October 1, 1919, as it was intended to operate during the war only. In these five years, the company's insurances totaled 5,250,000,000 kroner, and its policies number 250,000. It had paid out 100,000,000 kroner in compensation for losses, and it was hoped that there would be a balance of 82,000,000 kroner, of which the Government would get 40 per cent. The private interests holding stock in the company have declared their intention of giving up any profit to them and devoting it to some public benevolent purpose, probably in some way for the benefit of the seafaring men.

#### AN APPLICATION FROM ENGLAND

In reviewing the insurance business of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, the influential weekly shipping journal, *Fairplay*, of London, says editorially in its issue of December 25: "The Scandinavian marine insurance market is becoming one of first importance. Its growth during the war has been equal to, if not greater than, that of all other markets, and at the present time it is developing along progressive lines into a market of considerable magnitude. The enterprise of those who are leading men in this development can not be denied."

#### SWEDISH INSURANCE CLEARING HOUSE

At a great meeting of all Swedish marine insurers, recently held at Göteborg, it was decided to establish a kind of marine insurance clearing-house, making it possible for import insurance losses to be borne jointly by all Swedish companies. By the new plan, all such losses will be transferred every month to the Marine Insurance Company, Ltd., Stockholm, which then proportions them among the various companies according to a fixed scale.

#### INSURANCE LAW FOR DENMARK

The Copenhagen Insurance Association has been charged with draughting an insurance law. The

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laws relating to marine insurance have never been codified in Denmark, the regulations governing it being based on the royal charter of the Marine Insurance Company, founded in 1726.

#### NEW DANISH-AMERICAN COMPANY

Mr. C. Bryld and Mr. Aug. Köhling, directors of the Danish Assurance Company, Ltd., in Copenhagen, have started a new concern called the Danish-American Reinsurance Company, Ltd. They intend to begin operations in the United States early in the present year. The chief mover in the enterprise is Mr. H. J. Olesen, formerly manager of the Danish Reinsurance Company, Ltd.

When answering advertisements, please mention THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW

## Developments of Importance to Investors

are occurring at frequent intervals. We have a department designed to advise investors of favorable or unfavorable influences affecting the securities they own or may be interested in. To test the value of the service we render, send the name of any stock or bond to the writer, and we will provide you with data regarding it.

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## FINANCIAL

*Notes About Issues in the Financial World  
Most Interesting to Readers of the Review*

## MATHIASSEN

Mr. N. P. Mathiasson, Chief of Reymersholmsbolaget, offers sound economic advice in a communication recently printed in the Swedish press. Reymersholm, one of Sweden's large corporations, which formerly produced spirits, until its distilleries were taken over by Stockholm Systemet, is engaged in the resuscitation of a variety of domestic industries, including copper mines, iron, superphosphates, and vegetable oils. Director Mathiasson, who is a good friend of America, gave his executive initiative to the organization of the American Foundation in Sweden (1918-19) and is now its treasurer.

## IN CHRISTIANIA

*Morgenbladet* of Christiania prints a long interview with Mr. George K. Weeks, of the National City Company of New York, who has recently visited the Northern countries, in which he discusses our urgent need to purchase European securities.

## HAPGOOD AND RUSSIA

While Interim Minister to Denmark last summer, Mr. Norman Hapgood, following his instructions, also investigated the possibilities of opening trade relations with the Russian Co-operatives not yet dispersed by the Soviets. For his discharge of this difficult duty his political enemies of course labeled him a Bolshevik sympathizer. Nevertheless, Mr. Hapgood's idea was adopted by the Supreme Council in Paris. The Russian Co-operatives are said to have a membership of 20,000,000 householders. The association has offices in New York at 136 Liberty Street. In this connection an optimistic impression has been created by a Swedish commercial expedition returned from South Russia with freight of high value from Novorossisk.

## MAKE-A-WILL DAY

A day was recently set apart in the United States by the Young Men's Christian Association to bring home to the American people the binding force of a well-drawn and clear-cut will. The trust companies of the country were especially active in the campaign, as they feel that they can draw a better will than a private citizen or a corporation counsel. Francis H. Sisson, Vice-President of the Guaranty Trust Company, was chairman of the Make-A-Will Day Committee of Greater New York trust companies.

## "THE LIBERTY TORCH"

The REVIEW wishes to welcome the spirited new house organ of the Liberty National Bank. A recent issue contains portraits of the new vice-presidents, Mr. Ostrom, Mr. Smythe, and Mr. Bayard (formerly President, Vice-President, and Treasurer of the Scandinavian Trust Company), as well as three other officers of the Scandinavian Trust Company, Mr. Cardozo, Mr. Keller, and Mr. Whalen.

## COMMISSIONER NORDVALL

Commissioner A. R. Nordvall has retired from his position as managing director of the Transmarine Company of Stockholm in order to devote his tireless energies to several plans calculated to improve relations between America and the Northern countries. These include a better press service, improved telegraph communication, and the educational co-operation of the Swedish and Scandinavian-American Foundations. His friends hope that he will soon give himself a few weeks' rest by making his proposed trip to Southern France, Egypt, and the East Indies.

## INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

Northern neutral financiers were well represented in the recent simultaneous appeal for an international economic conference made to the governments by citizens of various countries. The Danish list was signed by such "bed-rock" names as C. M. T. Cold, Alexander Foss, and Emil Glickstadt.

## FOREIGN TRADE CONVENTION

The seventh National Foreign Trade Convention will be held in San Francisco, May 12-15, 1920. The chief characteristic of the six previous conventions was the conspicuous absence of Scandinavian interests. Any one wishing to make a better showing in this regard at the Golden Gate, or to fit out a private car, may write to Old Privilege. For general literature, however, address O. K. Davis, Secretary National Foreign Trade Council, 1 Hanover Square, New York.

## SWEDISH BANKERS WRITE ENGLISH

A sign of the friendly westward face of Swedish finance is a beautiful illustrated booklet describing the tremendous growth of the recently enlarged Stockholms Handelsbank, now "The Swedish Bank of Commerce." The pamphlet is in English and its illustrations are American in temper, but the artistic character of the printing remains Swedish. The bank's own funds are 180,000,000 kronor.

## NORWAY'S GOLD

In sixteen months the Bank of Norway has released 2,000,000 kroner of gold. As the exportation of gold is prohibited, the press is asking whether domestic dentists and goldsmiths have absorbed the entire amount?

## ASEA

The December number of the house organ of the Swedish General Electric Company contained a portrait of the International Labor Congress in Washington. The managing director of the company, Mr. J. S. Edström, attended the conference as expert advisor. Each issue of the magazine contains a synopsis in English. Subscription, 5 kronor per annum, may be sent to "Asea," Västerås, Sweden.

OLD PRIVILEGE.

## The Long Arm of Service

Not only has the war drawn the great nations of the earth together, multiplying their contacts and mutual helpfulness—its emergencies have created new relations in business and emphasized the interdependence of all the activities of trade and industry.

The line separating banking functions from those of production and distribution has lost much of its sharpness. In response to its customers' needs, the commercial bank has developed machinery and methods for handling many processes beyond the reach of the average business organization.

In dealing with emergency demands for service in export and import affairs, the Irving's Commercial Department approaches the matter from the customer's angle and considers his advantage first. Its wide experience in handling shipments, documents, insurance, warehousing and the like, safeguards the customer's interest at every stage of the transaction.

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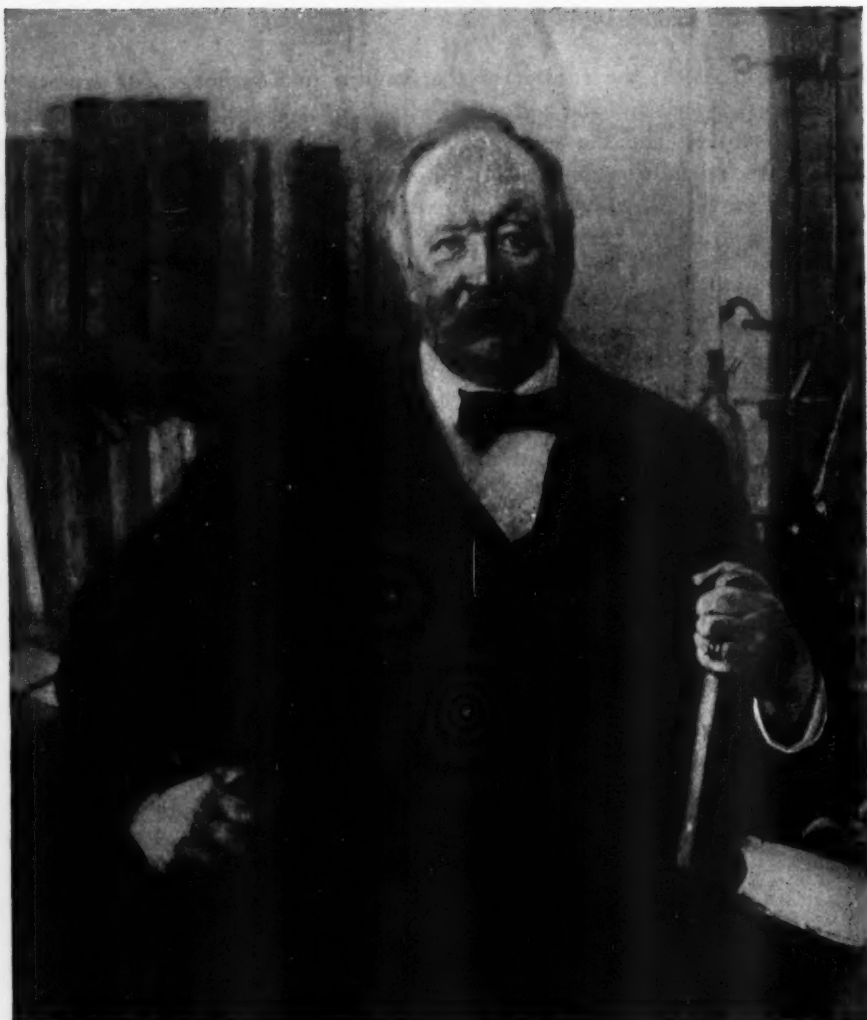


## CONTRIBUTORS TO THE MARCH NUMBER

VICTOR OSCAR FREEBURG, who saw active service during the war in command of a United States Submarine Chaser, has recently been made editor of the *Swedish-American Trade Journal*. His writings include books on stage drama and pictorial composition in the photoplay.

POVL DRACHMANN, the adviser of the REVIEW in Copenhagen, is secretary of the Employers' Association and editor of *Tidsskrift for Industri*. He is an authority on economic subjects and the author of various books and essays, among them the volume *The Industrial Development and Commercial Politics of the Three Scandinavian Countries*, published by the Carnegie Foundation for International Peace. Mr Drachmann has also written several novels. He is the son of Holger Drachmann, the poet.

JÖRGEN FALK RÖNNE, the Danish author and clergyman, went to the Faroe Islands only a year after his ordination. There was then a great dearth of pastors, the two parishes in the islands having been without a spiritual head for five years. Falke Rønne was in charge of five congregations—if they could be so called, for one consisted only of a single family, living on a small island, which the pastor visited twice a year to hold services. Several novels and short stories from his pen deal with life in the Faroes.



From a Painting by Richard Bergh

SVANTE ARRHENIUS.

Dr. Arrhenius, President of the Nobel Institute and of the Swedish-American Foundation, received the Nobel Prize for Chemistry in 1903. "It came," writes his American translator, Mr. J. E. Fries, "as a fitting reward of his achievements principally in the electro-chemical field." Yet he "would not limit his interest to the infinitely small but would gradually broaden it to compass the infinitely large" and "to push the boundaries of the unknown and unexplored a little farther away from man." This he has done in his latest works, among which *Destinies of the Stars* has gone through a number of editions.



# THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW

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## The Harbor of Göteborg

BY VICTOR OSCAR FREEBURG

THE visitor to Göteborg is struck at once by the stir and bustle of maritime traffic. He finds himself irresistibly drawn to the busy quays that border the Göta River. He sees the swinging arms of huge cranes, traced gaunt against the sky, lifting cargoes from Swedish ships that have bleached beneath tropical suns, or that still bear scratches from northern ice-floes. Out in the harbor a floating dry-dock rises mysteriously from the water, slowly lifting a United States vessel, perhaps, that has just put in for repair. Near by a newly built oil-burning steamer slides down the ways. Out in the channel an inland boat from Stockholm churns the river into a foam, while farther down the stream an ocean liner is getting under way for New York.

Thus from all directions the visitor senses the twentieth century power of Sweden's foremost commercial city. At the same time, however, he is vaguely aware of the quaintness of the town founded three hundred years ago by Gustaf Adolf, because some of the canals which the Dutch helped build during the early seventeenth century are still in use; a portion of the ancient city wall still stands, and, not far away, among the idyllic hills in the northwestern section beyond the river, some archeologist will point out evidences that this part of the world was inhabited four thousand years before Christ.

The Göteborg of to-day, while preserving its memories and developing its culture through the University College, the Technical High School, the Commercial Institute, the newly established Museum of Navigation, and the justly renowned Museum of Art, Archeology, and Natural History, is primarily an industrial and commercial center.

The products of the four hundred factories of Göteborg and its suburbs include such diverse items as sugar, yeast, wall-paper, leather, linoleum, dyes, carpets, and ball-bearings. The growth of some of these industries has been phenomenal. For example, Aktiebolaget



**THE OLD CENTER FROM WHICH GÖTEBORG HAS EXPANDED FOR THREE HUNDRED YEARS**

LOOKING NORTHEASTWARD OVER STORA HAMNKANALEN, THE PRINCIPAL CANAL, ONE SEES ON THE EXTREME LEFT THE MUSEUM, CONSTRUCTED IN 1762 AS A WAREHOUSE FOR THE EAST INDIA COMPANY, NOW CONTAINING THE BEST ART COLLECTION IN SWEDEN. BEYOND THE MUSEUM RISES THE TOWER OF THE CHRISTINA CHURCH, AND FARTHER ALONG THE CANAL STANDS THE TOWN HALL. IN THE DISTANCE MAY BE SEEN THE TREES OF THE IDYLIC BRUNNSPARK. THE STATUE IS OF JONAS ALTSTRÖMER, A PROMINENT FINANCIER OF THE EARLY EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.



**LOOKING WESTWARD ALONG THE LEFT BANK OF THE GÖTA RIVER**

PASSENGER SHIPS TO OVERSEAS PORTS AND THE LARGE DEEP-SEA CARGO BOATS COME ALONGSIDE THE QUAYS SEEN IN THE CENTER OF THIS VIEW. FARTHER DOWN THE RIVER IS THE FISH HARBOR, WHERE THE FISHING FLEET UNLOADS ITS CATCH. HIGH AGAINST THE SKY STANDS THE BEAUTIFUL "MASTHUGGS" CHURCH, ITS NAME, SIGNIFYING MAST-HEWING, AN ECHO FROM THE DAYS WHEN MASTS OF FINE QUALITY WERE PRODUCED FOR EXPORT.



MASS OF TRAFFIC IN WESTERN, OR LOWER, HARBOR  
SIXTY-THREE CRANES OF THE GENERAL TYPE SHOWN ABOVE, MOST OF THEM OPERATED BY  
ELECTRICITY, ARE USED IN HANDLING CARGO. THERE IS ALSO A PONTOON CRANE CAPABLE OF  
LIFTING FIFTY TONS.



#### GENERAL VIEW OF GÖTAVERKEN

THE LARGEST SHIPBUILDING YARD IN SWEDEN IS SITUATED ON THE NORTHERN BANK OF THE  
GÖTA RIVER OPPOSITE THE OLDER PART OF GÖTEBORG. HERE ARE MANUFACTURED THE LATEST  
TYPES OF MOTOR SHIPS AND OIL-BURNING STEAMERS, AS WELL AS THE EARLIER TYPES OF CARGO  
VESSELS THAT CARRY NORTHERN TRADE TO THE SHORES OF THE SEVEN SEAS. ON THE EXTREME  
LEFT MAY BE SEEN THE HUGE FLOATING DRY DOCK. IN THE BACKGROUND RISE THE HEIGHTS  
OF RAMBERGET WITH KEILLER'S PARK.



#### THE SWEDISH-AMERICAN LINER "STOCKHOLM"

THE FIRST DIRECT PASSENGER SERVICE BETWEEN SWEDEN AND THE UNITED STATES WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1915, WHEN THE 22,000-TON "STOCKHOLM" BEGAN REGULAR SAILINGS. RECENTLY THE SWEDISH-AMERICAN LINE PURCHASED AN 18,000 TON VESSEL WITH TRIPLE SCREW AND TURBINE ENGINES, WHICH WILL BE NAMED "DROTTNINGHOLM" AND PLACED IN THE SERVICE EARLY IN THIS YEAR.



#### VIEW OF THE SHIPBUILDING YARD ERIKSBERG

SHIPS UNDER VARIOUS FLAGS ARE CONSTANTLY BEING OVERHAULED AT THE ERIKSBERG MARINE WORKS SEEN IN THE FOREGROUND. THIS PART OF THE HARBOR AFFORDS EXCELLENT ANCHORAGE, WHILE THE ROLLING HILLS ON EITHER SIDE DELIGHT THE EYE OF THE SAILOR HOME FROM THE SEAS.





TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S STEAMER SKAGERN DISCHARGING GENERAL CARGO FROM NEW YORK ALONGSIDE THE QUAY.

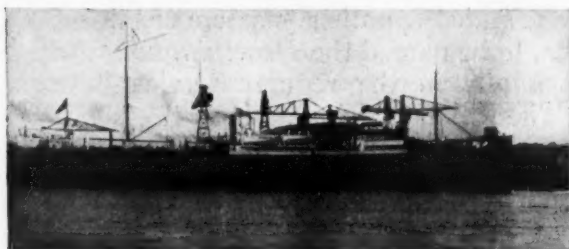
Svenska Kullagerfabriken (the Swedish Ball-Bearing Co., Inc.) has become the largest industrial establishment in Sweden, having increased its capital stock from a hundred thousand kronor in 1907 to fifty-six million kronor in 1918, and having established subsidiary factories in Russia, Germany, and America.

Especially notable are the shipbuilding yards of Eriksberg, Lindholmen, and

Götaverken (formerly Keiller's). The latter, with its marine machinery, including the largest floating dry-dock in Scandinavia, is well equipped for the construction of modern motor-ships and cargo steamers up to ten thousand tons dead weight.

Yet it is chiefly as the main port of Sweden's foreign trade that Göteborg is noted. Its geographical situation opposite the point where the ocean traffic turns down the Cattegat for the Baltic Sea was an initial advantage. The opening of the Trollhätta Canal in 1800 and later of the Göta Canal was another advantage in that it provided a shorter and cheaper route to Stockholm. But the chief explanation of Göteborg's prosperity is the energy and alertness of the citizens themselves. The city appropriation in 1917 for improvement of the harbor was seven million kronor. This is indeed generous from a population of two hundred and twenty thousand.

A little over five miles of quays are at present available for the handling of cargoes. The docks vary in depth from about twenty-seven feet at the "Stigberg" dock, where the ocean liners tie up, to about ten feet at "Lilla Bommen," where the inland boats are docked.

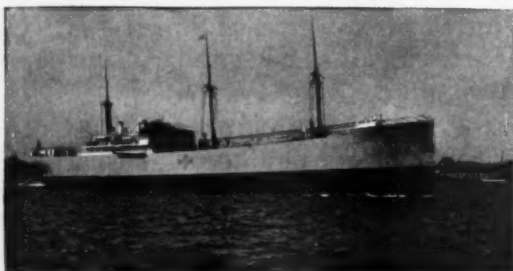


TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW MOTOR VESSEL "BULLAREN" OF 9,400 TONS, BUILT BY GÖTAVERKEN IN GOTHENBURG.

During the present year there will be an increase in facilities when the new central harbor is finished. This will add a total docking length of about thirty-three hundred feet. This portion of the harbor will also be opened as a free port. A free port is a

foreign trade zone into which goods may be shipped, discharged, stored, re-shipped without being subject to any duties, tariffs, or customs of the country where the free port is situated. Such removal of restrictions is obviously designed to facilitate transit trade from across the seas via Göteborg to foreign ports on the Baltic.

The amount of traffic over Göteborg has from the earliest times been considerable. Long ago, in 1641, when New York's Broad Street was a canal, and Wall Street was the northern limit of the town, Göteborg sent out one hundred and nine vessels during the year, while one hundred and seventy-three vessels called at the port. In 1814 the foreign traffic included 2,409 vessels. In 1913 the numbers of incoming and outgoing ships were respectively 4,400 and 4,200. During the war the figures have diminished, but with last year, although the statistics are not available, they have increased to tremendous proportions.



A JOHNSON LINE STEAMER IN GÖTEBORG READY TO SAIL FOR SOUTH AMERICA.

One great cause and determining factor in so large a trade is the local steamship companies. If one picks up casually a number of the daily *Handels och Sjöfartstidning* (*The Commercial and Shipping Journal*), one may see a long list of vessels taking cargo for New York, Constantinople, Calcutta, Rangoon, Melbourne, Shanghai, Singapore, and several other less distant

ports. Of the companies that carry on such far-flung trade the Swedish-American Line, the Swedish-America-Mexico Line, the Swedish-East Asiatic Line, and the Tirfing Line are generally known as the Broström Lines. The other well-known companies are the Swedish Lloyd, the Transatlantic, and the Johnson (Nordstjernan) Lines.

All of these shipping interests, under the pressure of constantly expanding traffic, have recently increased their tonnage. The Swedish-American Line has added another passenger liner, an eighteen thousand ton steamer, to be named the *Drottningholm*, which will alternate with the *Stockholm* in the regular service between Göteborg and New York. The Johnson Lines, whose fleets sail for North and South American ports in the Pacific Ocean, as well as in the Atlantic, have added several new vessels. And the Transatlantic has among its new ships *Bullaren*, the queen Diesel ship of Sweden, whose still, swanlike entrance into New York harbor some months ago, at twelve knots under full cargo, elicited the applause of all observers.

# The Institute of Technology in Copenhagen

By POVL DRACHMANN

PRINCE PETER KROPOTKIN, the social reformer who is at present pining in the Peter Paul fortress under the Republic of Russia, presents in his book *Fields, Factories and Workshops* a social idealistic program, based on a combination of agricultural and industrial pursuits and, in a wider sense, a combination of manual labor and brain work. The toil in the field and garden should go hand in hand with that in the workshop and in the study, and not as heretofore be divided among certain specialized workers. Kropotkin saw a possibility for the realization of this problem in the increasing differentiation and integration of production. To him this development seemed a biological process with an ever increasing division. He, therefore, laid stress upon decentralization in the industries and, while pointing out the progress of scientific methods in agriculture and industry, his book appears as an ardent plea in favor of industrialized handicraft which, to his mind, would replace concentrated exploits.

I shall not here express any opinion as to Kropotkin's ideas, but would point out that the program of this social reformer—which in a sense is a desirable one—can only be rendered possible, so far as technical production is concerned, through increased concentration and larger economy of labor. For we must not forget that it is and always will be the productive forces upon which social development will depend. From zeal to improve conditions, this truth is often denied. When we let the end dictate the means, we do not meet with success. The complete failure of the social program when industries were nationalized by the Soviet republic in Kropotkin's own country goes to prove the truth of this statement. Political men may make speeches and economists lecture, yet it is the large modern manufactories that are the leading factors as regards industrial reforms, and they create the social atmosphere that is our aim. By modern methods in the distribution of wages, co-operation between capital and labor is attained; and by means of social organizations for the benefit of the laborer, a solidarity between the latter and the interests he is serving is established. Such model factories are well known in America and, to some extent, also in Europe, where their number is increasing. They are inseparable from modern industrial life.

Anarchist and idealist as he is, Kropotkin gave special thought to the handicrafts and the small industries, which, aided by science, he considered most likely to fulfill his ideals, because these small industries naturally could more easily be adapted to the intensive agriculture and horticulture which he needed for his program. This opinion was shared



THE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

by others; his book, published in English in 1898, was undoubtedly influenced by the concern many people then felt for the handicrafts which seemed doomed to ruin by modern machinery.

If, however, we disregard Kropotkin's enthusiasm for a scientific division of labor in industry as well as in agriculture and also the fact that the intervening twenty years have brought about a concentration in industry on a very large scale, it will have to be admitted that concentration and large activities alone will not solve the social and economic problems of the future. By virtue of its local monopoly, the artisan's work will always be a necessity, and moreover—as pointed out by Kropotkin—the foundation of all large industries, namely scientific methods, will always create other smaller, but by no means unimportant industries, opening up new fields for labor which can only be carried out successfully through more individualized effort.

It is thus a necessity, and this no doubt is very fortunate, that in industrial production there must be an interchange between the large and small trades, between collective and individual labor. The soundness of the social structure and the versatility of man lead to development in the same direction. One point on which Kropotkin, however, was in full harmony with other movements of his time for solving the



problems of the handicrafts was the demand for *efficiency*.

For a long time the old trades had disregarded innovations, even opposed them, and instead demanded state regulations and restrictions; but, under the influence of modern times, this attitude changed. New men entered into the old trades, ridding them of the dust and cobweb of ages. The same factors that threatened to ruin the handicrafts were to become their savior. Assistance from science was necessary, particularly electricity, which proved of great importance as a generator of motive power. Nothing has strengthened the ideals for which Kropotkin fought more than this evolution which introduces two parallel currents into social production: the collective and the dispersive.

At the same time, the problem took on a broader aspect; it was realized that it was not merely an upheaval of the middle classes, or a philanthropic attempt to maintain the handicrafts and petty trades in order to preserve the social balance. It was the whole productive life of the peoples trying to adapt itself to new conditions.

Kropotkin himself scoffs at the political economists who can never get away from the problem of the distribution of the profits of production, while the great problem in the first place should be: *What* are we to produce, and *how*? In his preface to *Fields, Factories and Workshops*, he says:

"Political economy, as it gradually emerges from its semi-scientific stage, tends more and more to become a science devoted to the study of the needs of men and of the means for satisfying them with the least possible waste of energy, that is: a sort of physiology of society."

This is, in fact, the solution of the new developments: waste of energy and material must be avoided in all branches of production for the ultimate benefit of society. But while technical devices have entered into the handicrafts and petty trades, the movement has grown, and larger values have become involved. The demand for efficiency and the necessity for avoiding waste of energy therefore became more prevalent. The great social machinery grew more complicated and, besides the large wheel, required an increasing number of smaller ones, the mission of which seemed simple enough, but the final result nevertheless depended largely upon their construction and minute working. No link, not even the least important handicraft, could be left out of consideration in modern evolution.

This movement, in which numerous and heterogeneous interests met, has in Denmark resulted in the founding of the Institute of Technology (*Fagskolen for Haandvaerkere og mindre Industriadrivende*).

As far back as the decade of 1890 the movement for a reformation of the handicrafts reached Denmark, especially from Austria and Germany, where the work for "*Gewerbeförderung*" and for a modernizing of the handicrafts was in full activity. This matter was first taken up

by the Danish organizations for industries and trades and, after some time, thanks to the untiring efforts of those concerned, succeeded in compelling interest in wider circles. The support of the Government was solicited as necessary to solve the problem: the founding of an Institute of Technology—an academy for the instruction in petty trades and industries with a view to perfecting these for the ultimate benefit of mankind.

The moment was opportune. The manufacturing industry was coming more and more to the front, and the introduction of modern scientific methods seemed a threat against the old handicrafts and small trades in general, not only through the industrial organizations in the country itself, but also through competition from abroad. Commodities of foreign make, especially German goods, flooded the market, and by their poor quality, bad taste, and low prices were demoralizing the handicraft production of our country. Besides it must not be forgotten that the handicrafts in Denmark, despite their high standard, at that time were passing through a crisis. It was still the general belief that, in order to maintain the handicrafts, it was necessary to fight against modern developments by reviving the old compulsory methods of the guilds. At the same time, the new ideas began to spread and, while no doubt representing progress in some directions, they seemed to magnify the deficiencies and draw attention away from the most important point, namely professional efficiency and a modernizing by scientific methods. All of this naturally was favorable to reforms and improvements, so that the activities from abroad soon gave rise to fertile discussion all over the country.

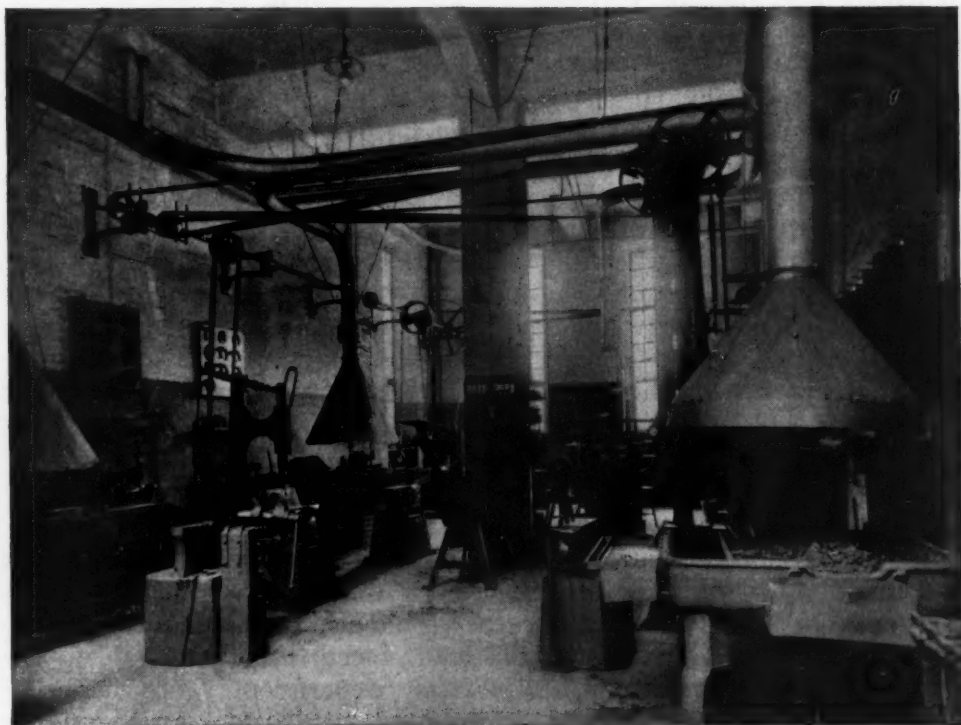
It was especially the two organizations *Faellesrepresentationen* for *dansk Industri og Haandværk* and *Industriforeningen i Kjöbenhavn* that worked actively for the erection of an Institute of Technology in Copenhagen, lending their rooms for the discussion of plans. The problem, however, was too great for the two organizations to solve, and it was necessary to secure the support of the government. To do so, much additional work was required, and in the summer of 1906, under the auspices of *Industriforeningen i Kjöbenhavn*, a number of courses were given to demonstrate the work to be done. It was, however, not until January 14, 1908, that the Institute of Technology was opened in the building of the *Industriforeningen*.

In order to carry the matter through and to obtain support from the government, the plans had to be considerably curtailed. It was necessary to eliminate until later the exhibition hall and the consulting services, as well as the corresponding laboratories, and instead concentrate on a number of courses, as had been tried out two years previously.

The Institute continued for some years within this scope, but gradually assumed larger proportions, which is illustrated by the fact that,

while the pupils during the first term numbered 242, at the end of last year this number was increased to approximately 2,500. But notwithstanding the successful results within this limited field, the need for taking on other subjects was felt. The experience gained in Denmark as well as abroad showed that the laboratories and workshops should be given far greater prominence than could possibly be done in the rooms available. And so the plan for a new building was formed with a view to solving, not only the problems of the present day, but also those of the future. Generously supported by the State and the City, as well as by industrial corporations and individuals, the new building is now finished; it is located in the heart of the city of Copenhagen and represents a value of between two and three million kroner.

The former main feature of the Institute—instruction—will occupy a number of modern rooms. There will be held day as well as evening courses in all branches of trade. In connection with this a special course for factory managers will be given, offering practical and theoretical instruction in the organization and management of workshops and factories. The task of the factory manager in a modern manufactory is a most important one, and the instructions in all matters pertaining thereto consequently of corresponding significance. In the past these



THE BLACKSMITH'S SHOP

courses were arranged under the advice of each particular branch of industry and in full harmony with the trades unions. Furthermore, there will be courses for the industrial laborers—as for instance a course in the textile industry—which are also arranged with the co-operation of the Manufacturers' Association and the trades unions.

While instruction in the various trades will always be closely allied to the Institute of Technology, the instruction of the industrial laborers by special courses in each individual industry will no doubt in future be taken over by the respective industrial organizations themselves. But the practical instruction in the workshops and in the research laboratories will probably constitute the most important feature of the Institute. This was taken into consideration when planning the new building.

The Institute comprises a number of modern workshops, namely: a machine shop equipped with modern tool-engines and vise-benches for instruction in modern vise-work; a locksmith's workshop fitted for babbitting and autogenous welding; a blacksmith's workshop and machine shop furnished with compressors and drop-hammers for drop-forging; furthermore, a carpenter's shop with planing and cutting machines; a cabinet-maker's shop fitted with all modern devices for polishing and staining furniture; a tinsmith's shop for instruction in soldering, and, finally, a modern well equipped studio for photographic work patterned after American methods.

In a special department for agriculture there is a workshop for the handling of the principal farming implements. Here mounting and dismounting of the machines is taught, and a number of machines for work in the field, as for instance threshing and ploughing machines, are at the students' disposal. The significance of these courses can readily be understood when it is taken into consideration that Denmark ordinarily imports spare-parts for agricultural machinery up to a value of five or six million kroner yearly, and that, without exaggeration, the greater part can be ascribed to unskilled handling. There is also a laboratory of mechanics for instruction in motive power.

A new field within the work of the Institute is represented by a number of research laboratories. The significance of these has been fully demonstrated during the war and will also in future prove of great importance in connection with the purchasing of machinery and raw material and the adoption of new methods and devices. There is a laboratory for foundry work, especially for research work in metal casting. During the war a laboratory for teaching the painting trade was added. Owing to the war, this trade faced the grave problem of finding substitutes for paint and varnish; experiments were made in the laboratory with over thirty different substitutes for varnish and a number of substitutes for turpentine, and analyses were made of zinc-



white and other similar products. This laboratory will also in the future have an important mission to fulfill.

Of particular interest is the new joint laboratory for Danish oil and soap which has a great future, owing to the altered conditions of these industries. It is, of course, understood that the work of the joint laboratory must be planned so that one factory's secrets are not divulged to the other; the aim of the laboratory is to solve joint problems that may concern several factories and to protect and aid each one of them. There is also a laboratory for experimentation in the baking and milling trades, chiefly based on the discoveries of the Carlsberg laboratories.

Other additions are the chemical laboratories. As the importance of chemistry in all trades is growing, the necessity for advice and experimenting with new ideas has become indispensable.

I shall further mention the equipment of the large exhibition hall which has been established in the new building. It is intended to exhibit the raw and finished articles of the various industries and also to demonstrate to the trade the newest and best working methods as well as up-to-date appliances and machinery.

There is also a splendid library with a large reading room, where each trade and industry will have an opportunity to obtain information on general and special subjects through a careful arrangement of books and periodicals. Certain evenings will be set apart for each trade for the benefit of both employer and employee. This is in addition to the general library of the Institute, which is constantly growing.

Besides the above mentioned workshops, laboratories, and exhibition rooms, the Institute has a number of rooms set apart for certain collections which will aid the work of instruction.

The founder and energetic director of the Institute is Mr. Gunnar Gregersen. The administration, which has grown in proportion to the general development, now counts among its staff of teachers twenty-four professors. There are a number of beautiful rooms for holding conferences and a large hall where meetings and lectures will be given in connection with the work for progress and proficiency in all Danish trades and industries.

This Institute is unique in its character, at least in Europe, but in view of its success in Denmark, plans are being formed both in Norway and Sweden to erect similar institutes. An institution of this nature must not be underestimated, but should be considered as a means of carrying out the ideas of Kropotkin, as a link in the physiology of society. It is no longer a matter of indifference to society what materials or energies the artisan, mechanic, or laborer destroys or wastes owing to ignorance, or on the other hand what he accomplishes as a result of skill and efficiency.

## A New Science

*How the Geo-Physical Institute at Bergen Studies Whirlwinds and Sea Bottoms*

**B**EGINNING in 1920 special opportunity will be given annually to one or more American students who wish to make their life work the study of the weather or the sea to spend nine months in association with the new Geo-Physical Institute at Bergen on the west coast of Norway.



READY FOR AN OCEANOGRAPHICAL TRIP. SS. ARMAUER HANSEN, THE SHIP OF THE GEO-PHYSICAL INSTITUTE OF BERGEN. DIRECTOR HELLAND HANSEN ON THE LEFT AND TO HIS RIGHT PROFESSOR BJERKNES, FOUNDER OF DYNAMICAL METEOROLOGY.

Weather forecasting is still in a primitive state, as compared with some kindred sciences, for example astronomy. Through the ages the latter study has been developed from a nebulous theory until we are now able to compute exactly when the next eclipse of the sun will take place and, to the minute, the time when the moon will rise a year from to-night. Although progress has been made in studying the weather, we are as yet by no means as sure about the next thunder storm or a coming tornado. The old method relied largely on the rising and falling of the barometer. Professor Vilhelm Bjerknes of Bergen is the leading teacher of the new method of dynamical meteorology which seeks to get at the causes behind the barometer, and regards the air as an atmospheric machine. "We are," says Professor Bjerknes in a

recent paper in the *United States Monthly Weather Review*, "really in possession of all the theoretical knowledge necessary to determine future weather. It resides in the equations of mechanics and thermodynamics, or more generally expressed, in the equations of physics. These contain the answer to all the questions about the future weather, if only the observations can give us the concrete data with which we are to deal." These observations are now being collected daily in very practical fashion in temporary quarters on top of Professor Bjerknes'



A BUSY ROOM IN THE GEO-PHYSICAL INSTITUTE.

make their charts. This done, outgoing telegrams are dispatched with forecasts for all Norway. For a number of years Professor Bjerknes has been encouraged by financial aid for this work from the Carnegie Institute in Washington, while the Norwegian Government, recognizing the value of his forecasts for agriculture, fishing, and shipping, provides a budget for the telegrams. In the summer of 1919, for example, one member of this active school of path-breakers in a new and important science was an Alsatian. Professor Bjerknes will welcome Americans to the charting staff; and Bergen is a homelike town with many historical associations, a good environment for study.

The Geo-Physical Institute of Bergen, when complete with (it is hoped) a new building, will consist of four departments: Oceanography, Dynamical Meteorology, Climatology, and Terrestrial Magnetism, the latter including the study of atmospheric electricity and the aurora borealis. Only the first two departments are as yet developed. Professor Helland-Hansen is director of the Institute and Professor of Oceanography. This

spacious residence in Bergen by a group of young weather experts from several countries, who receive telegrams from a network of a hundred different stations along the coast of Norway, as well as from Great Britain, Iceland, and the Faroes. The scene is exciting about noon when the morning telegrams are in and the students, under the leadership of Professor Bjerknes' son, gather together the observations and



BERGEN CUSTOM HOUSE. ONE SECTION OF A LARGE AND ACTIVE HARBOR.



LOOKING OUT OVER THE SNOW-LADEN TREES FROM THE WINDOWS OF THE TEMPORARY HOME  
OF THE GEO-PHYSICAL INSTITUTE

subject also offers attractive opportunity for an American student. Much of his time will be spent on the fjords of Norway and along the coast in the testing ship *Armauer Hansen* (named after the discoverer of the bacillus of leprosy). Professor Helland-Hansen is an inspiring teacher, whose enthusiasm has not been dampened by the loss of his fingers on a polar expedition. From this boat soundings are taken at various depths and specimens of water gathered in metal bottles especially designed by Professor Fridtjof Nansen, who was a pioneer in the science of oceanography. The temperature is recorded and the samples packed away in glass for laboratory analysis. These expeditions are of interest also to biologists in determining the minute organisms of the sea and the inhabitants of its various depths. Students reaching Bergen in the spring may be in time for an oceanographical cruise to Iceland or Spitzbergen.



# Across the Creek

*A Story of the Faroe Islands*

*By JÖRGEN FALK RÖNNE*

*In a free translation by CAROL K. BANG*

**F**ROM time immemorial there had always been two peasants living at the little cove at Crow's Point. The two farmhouses stood but three or four yards apart, though on either side of the creek, which is crossed by a few smooth stepping-stones. Every morning the two men met at the creek to plan the day's work. Every evening the two families gathered together, either outdoors, among green angelicas, while the sun was travelling oceanward and spending its gold lavishly, or indoors around the fireplace when the Atlantic Ocean thundered against the rock-ledges. Quarrels were unheard of; every scratch was quickly healed.

The people of Crow's Point had always felt their lives pervaded by the invisible world around them. Several of the race had been second-sighted, and others had had the gift of interpreting signs and dreams. In all the happenings of life God spoke to them. If an oar broke, they were apt to sit with the stump in their hands, pondering what He meant by it.

The old men spoke mostly of God's Word and the life hereafter. Only a few times a year were these peasants able to attend the distant church and hear the clerical interpretation of Holy Writ, and some of them had never gone to school, but rarely has The Book been studied in a more childlike and beautiful spirit.

Decades passed.

In the day of Joen and Niclas the creek became broad and difficult to pass. Slowly it broadened.

Their courting the same girl probably constituted the tiny beginning. Niclas won her, and she became a devoted wife to him. Not that Joen therefore seemed to bear Niclas any malice. No, trouble came from another quarter. Some time after, Joen married a rich girl, who died, however, after having presented him with a little daughter. Naturally Niclas' wife tried to lend a hand in the widower's house. That gnawed at Niclas' heart. He could not help watching and interpreting, thinking that his wife's thoughts were as much on the other side of the creek as at home.

Yet this was not all. Joen had inherited money from his wife. He took in a cottar, bought more pasture, and butchered already twice as much as Niclas. Fortune smiled upon him. The old equality was destroyed.

Finally a year came when Niclas had much bad luck. One winter night the ocean took his boat-shed with boat and net, while Joen's, standing just beside, was spared. That summer his best cow fell down the cliff into the ocean. Even his children preferred to be on the other side. Their father's seriousness seemed to depress them.

All this made Niclas feel more and more dejected, until he brooded day and night. Often he would sit talking to himself about Cain and Abel. "'Cain, why art thou wroth, and why is thy countenance fallen?'" But he answered himself, saying, "'The Lord had respect unto Abel and his offering.' Why did God do that? Is He not a righteous God? Why does He take from the poor to give to the rich?"

One summer evening, when Niclas returned from the hills tired, he found the fire dead on his hearth. His wife was outside, busy spreading linen to bleach. She looked up with a smile of welcome.

"Whose linen is that?" he asked.

"Mine," came the joyous reply.

"When did linen ever enter our home?" His tone was so strange that she became quite frightened.

Hesitatingly she answered: "Joen gave it to me for helping him in his house."

That was the last straw. The veins on Niclas' forehead grew swollen. At last he managed to say, "Is Joen to give my wife her body-linen? Go take it back to him."

From that day the creek became a boundary. No one dared cross it, Sunneva least of all. The next Sunday each family held prayers alone. That had not happened for a hundred years.

Joen could easily manage both the farming and the fishing; but it was hard for Niclas. The boys had to lend a shoulder, oftentimes beyond their strength, and yet they were behind with all the work. Summer passed, and the following winter was waning. But never had Crow's Point spent such a bleak winter. Each of the two families was reduced to half of its little world.

One day, toward spring, Sunneva said in a hushed voice: "This is the last loaf."

Niclas knew that it was bound to come. He rose and went out. He had only four steps to walk to get flour for bread, but he could not force himself to cross the creek. After having wandered about aimlessly, he went down to his boat-house and made the boat clear. In the evening he told the oldest of the boys to get ready for a trip to town for grain at two o'clock next morning. It meant 30 miles of wintry ocean and open fjord in a tiny boat.

Father and son were on their homeward way the next night with their precious freight. With a soft clucking sound the boat sped onward. Niclas, with his hand under his chin, sat at the rudder. The

boy lay on the sack of grain asleep, his head resting against the gunwale, his face turned upward. It looked so pale in the semi-darkness. Niclas felt depressed. He did not know why, but it was as if something sinister were lying in wait for him, and it seemed quite close here in the shadow of the silent black crags where the ocean sighed so deep. Had he tempted God by undertaking this trip?

But a faint light appeared in the east; the wind freshened. It was already day when they doubled the point. The boy awoke. Cheerily they breakfasted, for the wind was blowing them straight homeward, and even though the sky was somewhat overcast, the storm would hardly come up so suddenly. In a few hours they would be home.

Presently, however, Niclas sat down at the halyard, leaving the rudder to the boy, for the storm was coming up more rapidly than he had dreamed. Half an hour later he was obliged to reef. He would have to take the rudder himself, for the sea began washing badly. Then it began to rain, and the farther they sailed, the denser rain, wind, and sea became. The boy bailed incessantly. The wet sail seemed a stretched wing that made the boat fly.

While Niclas peered ahead to keep his bearings, clutching the tiller, he could not rid himself of the thought that the storm had a message to him from God. The rain beat down so that it grew dark around them.

Niclas thought of Job whom the Evil One was allowed to try with sufferings, and he thought of Abraham who had to go to Moriah with his only son to offer him to God. Involuntarily he looked at his boy, sitting there pale, without a cap, bailing, while the wind tossed his long wet hair about. It seemed a wonder to him that the sea had not taken them long ago. What was God's meaning? The wind veered to the east. The sea became rougher. He saw no hope for his little boat in this seething whirlpool.

"What shall I give Thee, O Lord?" he murmured. "Is there still more Thou wilt have of me? Well-nigh all hast Thou taken; I have but my life and the lives of my dear ones. Dost Thou demand them, too?"

Then his glance fell on the sack of grain, the precious sack of grain, almost his whole fortune, the thing for which he had risked his own and his boy's life.

"I give it to Thee, O Lord. Help us then before we perish!" At the same time he happened to think of how he would give it. He suddenly remembered all the things that people in their distress at sea had donated to the church on the east coast. No, not in that way. It could not be hung up on the wall of the church. He could throw it overboard. Impossible, they would capsize in the same moment. "I will give it to the first person I meet. Hear my promise, O Lord! Is not that enough? Help us!"

Presently the weather really did begin to clear. The rain stopped; the wind abated, and their own mountains towered ahead of them. It seemed so natural to Niclas. Now he was sure of reaching home in safety. God had accepted his offering. He thought now more of Abraham than of Job, not of Abraham going to Moriah, but of Abraham drawing the ram out of the thicket, for it had suddenly occurred to him that of course God had wished to try him and that the first one he would meet would be his wife. He was as happy as a man who has struck a good bargain. Though the sea still was rough, he sat there free of care, whistling, a broad smile behind his wet beard.

About sundown they were outside the cove. A heavy surf broke over the reefs, but Niclas knew they would come safely ashore. He merely sat watching for Sunneva and the boys to appear on the shore.

There they came running down to meet him. Niclas headed in between the reefs. The boy sat holding the halyard loosely, ready to let the sail drop, while the boat was lifted aloft and borne by the waves into the foam and the roar. The prow grated on land, the square-sail fell, but above the falling sail Niclas saw Joen's tall figure seizing the prow.

He sat still a moment, staring at him, then jumped out to take hold and haul the boat up. But as soon as she was beached, he lifted the sack of grain out and threw it at Joen's feet.

"Am I to have that?" Joen asked. "Then you must have been in utmost distress."

Niclas did not answer. He walked toward his house. There was no rejoicing over being so miraculously saved. After a meager supper, each sought his resting-place in silence, but Niclas could not sleep. Sometimes the sobs would rise in his throat; then his thoughts rushed in an icy stream through his mind. He fairly froze with hatred.

When he thought all were asleep, he tiptoed out and sought the old path along the creek. He figured. He knew exactly how much food there was in the house. The potatoes might last a couple of days; the meat had been eaten long since, and he seemed to see the three or four slim split-cod that rattled against the wall. It meant starvation. He saw the sack of grain again; his shoulders still felt how heavy it was, so fine and heavy! He clenched his fists so that the nails dug into his flesh.

Then he stopped suddenly. A dog was barking. It was cloudy and rather dark, yet he thought he saw a figure disappear around the gable of his own house. He quickened his pace, reached the house, and hid in a corner to watch.

Suddenly a light shone out between the slats of the storehouse as if someone in there had lit a match to get his bearings, and presently he saw quite distinctly a figure pass through the door and disappear.

What could it be? Thieves? He smiled bitterly. There was as-



surely nothing in there to steal. Besides, thieves were unthinkable at Crow's Point.

The dog began barking again, and he heard steps along the wall. There the figure came advancing through the open door, big, shapeless, scrunching against the threshold with a dry crackling sound. Then it grew one with the darkness. Presently a human form appeared. Instantly he recognized Joen, and knew that he, in the dead of night, had brought a dried sheep into his store-house. With that his agitation and emotions struggled so in his throat that he sobbed aloud.

Joен stood still a while listening, then said: "Is that you, Niclas?" No one answering, he walked up quite close to him. "God has spoken," he said solemnly.

"God?" stammered Niclas.

"Are you blind, Niclas? Are your eyes closed? Don't you understand His voice?"

Niclas did not answer.

"He will force you across the creek."

Niclas still remained silent. That, too, he had understood.

"But God spoke to me, too, when you threw the sack at my feet," continued Joen in the same solemn tone.

"What did He say to you?"

"He said: 'It is hard for Niclas, thy brother,' and as I found no peace, I came over here to-night and saw the emptiness of your store-house and I thought to myself, 'If you hang a sheep up in here the path across the creek will be made easier. Perhaps he will come to do God's will.'"

Again overcome, Niclas could not help sobbing, in strangely hollow spasms of sobs, as one who long since has forgotten how to cry, hollow as the sound of the old pump before it begins to draw water from the bottom.

He was allowed to cry in peace, for Joen well knew he would have to cross the creek in his own breast first.

Quietly Joen pulled his knife, cut a generous piece of mutton and sat down on the threshold to eat it.

Presently Niclas stole up, and seated himself beside him. Joen cut the strip of meat in two, handing Niclas half. Quietly the two men sat there side by side, looking out into the summer night, cutting tiny bits of dried mutton, chewing in silence.

At last Niclas wiped his knife on his trousers, got up, and stuck his knife in the sheath. Joen got up, too.

"The Lord be praised," said Niclas solemnly, and with his deep voice Joen answered, "Amen."

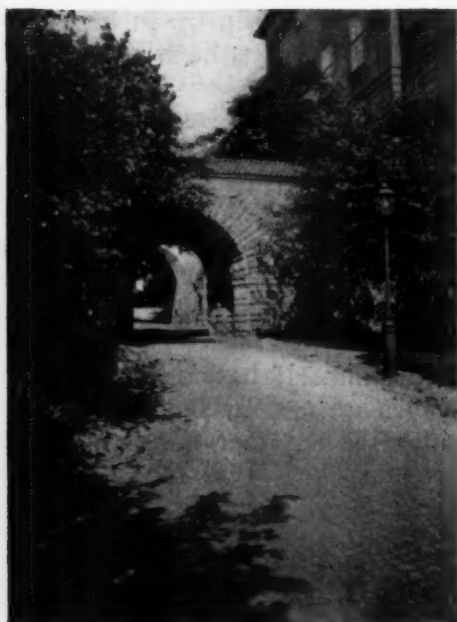
Together they walked down to the stepping-stones. There they shook hands. And at Crow's Point it means something when two men shake hands.

## Kodaks From Uppsala

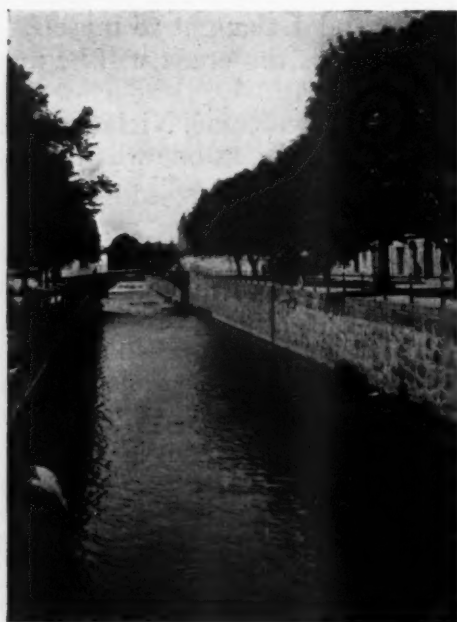
The University of Uppsala is 161 years older than Harvard. The American college was founded in 1638, the Swedish institution dates from 1477. Like our older colleges in America, Uppsala has grown richer for every year of its existence in traditions and local customs. The social life of the three thousand students is centered in the thirteen "nation" houses, corresponding to our clubs and fraternities, but more democratic, to which all students must belong, according to that part of Sweden from which they come. Well I remember a frolic in one of these "nations" a winter eve-



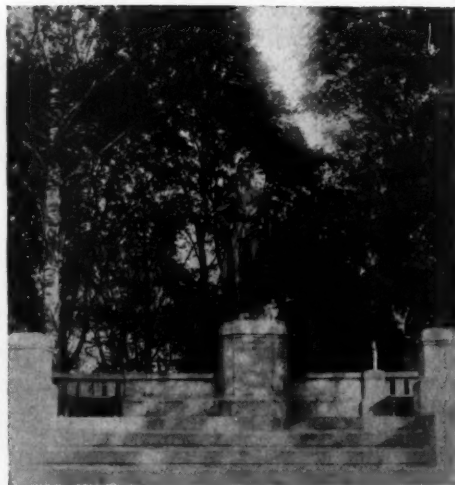
THE RIVER STREETS AND THE CATHEDRAL AT COMMENCEMENT TIME.



THE STURE GATE, WHERE TRADITION SAYS  
COUNT STURE WAS MURDERED BY ERIK  
XIV IN 1567.



BETWEEN THE RIVER STREETS. WALLS BUILT  
BY RUSSIAN PRISONERS OF WAR IN THE EIGHT-  
EENTH CENTURY.



GUNNAR WENNERBERG (1817-1901), WHOSE "GLUNTARNE" STUDENT SONGS OF THE FORTIES ARE FAVORITES AT UPPSALA.



THE BOTANICAL GARDENS, DEVELOPED BY LINNÆUS.



GARDEN STREET, WITH MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS AND STUDENT NATIONS.



A STUDENT PILGRIMAGE TO THE RUINS OF ANCIENT SIGTUNA.



THE MAIN LECTURE AND CONVOCATION HALL, STATUE  
OF THE HISTORIAN GEIJER.

per student on frosty nights in Uppsala than in any other European college. Now the Bratt licensing system makes all this past history. Today Uppsala is almost as dry as the University of Iowa. But the lyrical quality of student life remains—song, instead of football and baseball—and the Uppsala “grind,” no matter in which of the four faculties of theology, law, medicine, and philosophy he be enrolled, opens his window with alacrity when he hears a chorus of Bellman or of Wennerberg.

ning when the students parodied the pomp and circumstance of the Northern Games then being celebrated at Stockholm. Their Royal Highnesses were impersonated and ice boat races reproduced in miniature amidst uproarious applause. The jumping contest on skis, in lieu of a hill, took place down the wide stairs of the clubhouse. After the games, Swedish punch. It used to be said that more liters of alcohol were drunk



QUEEN KRISTINA'S BELL, THAT HAS BEEN RINGING FOR  
CENTURIES EVERY MORNING AT SIX AND EVERY EVENING  
AT NINE.

*Photos by G. Langensfeld and H. G. Leach*



## The Stockholm Institute of Technology

"Is this a museum of art or a school of science?" an American visitor asked Rektor Magnell of *Kungl. tekniska högskolan*, as they passed down one of the arched corridors decorated by young Swedish artists. Nowhere does the art of the future and the bizarre—strange symbols of science reminiscent of ancient Egypt and Assyria—appear less inharmonious than in this altogether modern complex of buildings erected during the years from 1913 to 1917 after designs of the architect Erik Lallerstedt. I trust that the young chemists and inventors of Sweden are not too preoccupied with their formulae to stop occasionally to wonder at the wall paintings of Pauli, the glazed reliefs of Ivar Johnson, or the novel conceptions of Hjortzberg and Törneman, or too engrossed by experiments to climb the observatory tower to see the bell on which the hours are struck by a naked sword, or to rest their laboratory nerves in the superb view of the environs of one of earth's most beautiful cities. For that matter, the very courtyards of the college contain sufficient of natural beauty. For this is Sweden, where art and science celebrate a perpetual wedding.

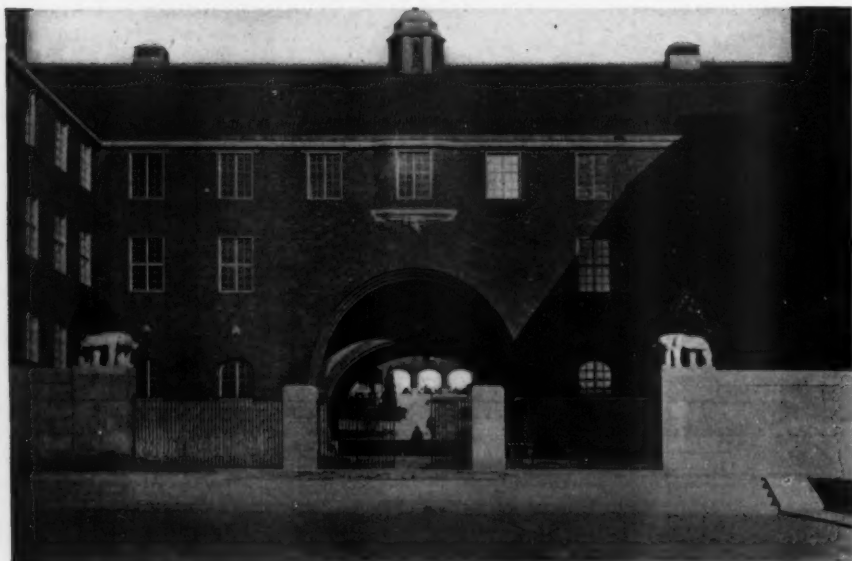
If the architecture of Stockholm faces the Orient, its science is self-sufficient, fructifying its own experiences by drawing now from the south, from Germany, now from the west, from England and France, and latterly from America. In these lecture halls and shop



FROM A TOWER THAT IS SUGGESTIVE OF SOME KIND OF BURIED CIVILIZATION—BABYLON PERHAPS—THE STUDENTS MAY LOOK OUT UPON THE STREETS, PARKS, AND WATERWAYS OF STOCKHOLM, THE STADIUM OF THE FIFTH OLYMPIAD, AND IN THE DISTANCE THE NOBEL INSTITUTE.



SEEMINGLY ENDLESS CORRIDORS ADD VARIETY TO THE FRESHNESS AND CHEERFULNESS OF THIS HOME OF INVENTIVE YOUTH



NOT ONE BUT TWO CERBERUS HELL-HOUNDS, MODELLED BY MILLES, GUARD THE ENTRANCE, PROTECTING THE SCHOLAR FROM BEING DISTURBED AT HIS TASK. OVER THE ARCH (SEE COVER) THE SAME ARTIST HAS DETAILED IN GREEN-BLUE THE EMBLEMS OF EARTHQUAKE, FIRE, TEMPEST, AND OCEAN



ONE OF THE WELL-APPOINTED LABORATORIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

rooms all is provided that upward of fifty professors and instructors and five hundred picked aspirants for honors in the world of invention can desire to perfect their training in details and foster a creative impulse that may produce another Polhem or a twentieth century Berzelius. When these quarters become crowded, the plans call for new buildings, factories without smoke, dyeing rooms without stench. The guest is conducted rapidly through halls devoted to electrical engineering, chemistry, mining and metallurgy, architecture, and shipbuilding. He remembers the hall of hydraulics with its huge tank, and the mysterious chamber in which experiments are made in wireless telephony. Much of the equipment of these laboratories has been presented by the industrial corporations, the steel works, ball-bearing factories, electrical firms, and mining companies that have helped to make Sweden famous. Without inconvenience, heavy motors from the floor of the machine hall may be moved by tracks and elevator up to a temporary position beside the desk of the lecturer in his class room. In the study year 1919-20 a number of young Americans have continued their graduate work in the environment of this school, among them Clarence N. Ostergren and Rudolph E. Zetterstrand of the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, Fred E. Steinbach of the University of Michigan, and Chester C. Stewart of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, all four Fellows of the American-Scandinavian Foundation.

## Editorial

**SOCIALISM** The REVIEW is not among those who think American liberties are dead because some patriots overreach themselves in their zeal for political orthodoxy. We believe many acts that look like persecution are only an ebullition of the American temperament with its impulse to do something about everything and do it at once. The older nations have more patience; they know that some things are best left to the slow mills of natural action and reaction. The exclusion of the Socialist assemblymen at Albany, for instance, reminds us that in the Scandinavian countries Socialists form the largest single groups in the parliaments, that they have had a working majority in the city councils of all the three capitals, and that at present they are represented in the Governments of Denmark and Sweden. Yet the ship of state has not been wrecked or even violently jarred on the rocks.

It is, of course, a truism that sobriety comes with responsibility; that it is easier to be radical in an opposition group than at the head of a state. In Denmark we find the Radical ministry—which is closely affiliated with the Socialists and has their support, besides having one Socialist member—guiding the destinies of the country through the entire period of the war and armistice and doing it so well that Denmark has been, perhaps, the happiest land in the world during these years. In Sweden the mighty Socialist party is growing in saneness and moderation as it grows in strength. Its leaders are constantly warning the working men against those who would incite them to violence and preaching to them the necessity of self-control, self-development, education, and adherence to law as the only means of attaining their utopia.

The privileges of representative government are not accorded only to these moderate Socialists, however. In the Swedish Riksdag there is also a small group of the Left Socialists, including Fredrik Ström, the Soviet consular representative and go-between of Ludwig C. A. K. Martens and his government. So far as we know, there has never been any attempt made to oust him and his comrades from the Riksdag, though they are frankly revolutionary in their theories and openly advocate the overthrow of the existing system of government. In spite of the tolerance shown them, and in spite of the democratization of the suffrage, this Left Socialist group is not growing either in numbers or influence, but rather dwindling. A congress of all elements in Scandinavia willing "to come together on a common basis of revolutionary class struggle" was recently held in Stockholm without interference by the government, but it seemed to fall flat, and a fiery resolution to the effect that "revolution could not come peace-



fully" was voted down. Branting summed up the situation by saying that, if they were not foolishly repressed, the extremists would soon quietly vanish.

We have heard much of the cruel reprisals practiced by the Whites in Finland, but they have shown perhaps a greater toleration than any one else; for there the men who two years ago fought in the Red army are now members of the Diet, and at the national convention of the Socialist party these same men helped to lead their comrades into peaceful channels, by repudiating all violent tactics and refusing to enter the Third Internationale.

In Norway freedom of speech has been rampant. To an American the spectacle of the Socialists of the Tranmael persuasion coming together to discourse on how to "prepare for revolution"—not secretly behind closed doors, but openly and inviting their bourgeoisie friends to come in and hear their doom—seems almost a joke. Apparently the government knows its Tranmaelites, for it allows them to talk and effervesce—and behold the result! The parliamentary elections of 1918, the first after the consignment of the party to Bolshevik influences, were also the first in which the Socialists lost ground. The municipal elections of 1919 were an utter repudiation of them. The writing on the wall is plain. The Norwegian people nibbled at the forbidden fruit of revolution, rolled it over their tongue a bit perhaps—and spat it out!

**FREE SPEECH** The right of free speech and assembly within proper limitations is recognized in a general way in all democracies, but the definition of what are proper limitations is usually left to the discretion of the police. This haphazard condition will be done away with in Sweden, if the report of a committee appointed for the purpose by the government be enacted into law. The committee recommends that the rights of Swedish citizens to come together for free discussion be clearly defined in the Constitution and not left, as hitherto, to be dealt with under the Penal Code.

The law will concern itself only with public assemblies. A public assembly is defined as a meeting to which the general public has access with or without payment of an admission fee. Announcement of such a meeting, whether held in a hall or out of doors, or whether it takes the form of a march of demonstration, must be sent in advance to the police or magistrate, and in the case of outdoor assemblies permission must be asked; but the authorities can not withhold such permission unless the meeting is clearly contrary to law or would in itself constitute an obstruction of order and safety. A representative of the authorities may be present at the meeting, but must at once make his presence known to the presiding officer.

If permission has been given for the meeting he can not dissolve it unless something should occur that was in itself such a breach of law that it could be prosecuted by the district attorney without special complaint, and not even then unless the organizers or leaders of the meeting failed to prevent a repetition of the offense. Similar rules govern the use of flags and emblems. A policeman could not, for instance, tear down the red flag unless the prohibition of its use were first enacted into law.

Educational and religious meetings or entertainments do not come within the province of the law, regardless of whether or not an admission fee is charged. Most important of all, private meetings, which are defined as meetings to which the public has not access, need not be announced in advance; nor can the authorities dissolve them or even claim the right to be present at them.

The full scope of the proposed Swedish law may be realized by comparing it with conditions in Slesvig under Prussian rule, when a gendarme might at any moment rise up behind the pulpit at a religious service or on the hearthstone of a family celebrating its daughter's wedding, and forbid the meeting on some trivial pretext.

#### FORTY FELLOWSHIPS

For the coming academic year 1920-21 there will be an exchange of forty students, twenty each way, between the United States and the Scandinavian countries. Each of these will receive a stipend of at least \$1,000, subscribed — for a period of five years — by twenty Americans and twenty citizens of the Northern countries, through the American-Scandinavian Foundation and the coöperating organizations abroad. The Sweden-U. S. A. interchange, ten each way, went into effect in 1919. The ten Swedes selected by the new Swedish-American Foundation in Stockholm are now enjoying their studies in American institutions, while the ten Americans chosen last spring by a jury of the American-Scandinavian Foundation are successfully pursuing graduate work, chiefly technological, in Sweden; some of them have applied for a renewal for a second year. The Danish and Norwegian exchanges of five-five will begin with 1920-21; to be sure, at this writing, the pledges on the American side are not yet all subscribed, but the exchange is assured for this year, and the REVIEW hopes soon to announce the completion of five-year agreements as to Denmark and Norway. The terms of application for the twenty stipends for American graduate students who wish to work for nine months in Sweden, Denmark, or Norway, are set forth on another page of this issue. Application papers must be filed at the office of the American-Scandinavian Foundation in New York before April 1.

## Current Events

### Denmark

¶ According to press dispatches from Copenhagen, the results of the plebiscite in the first zone in Slesvig, on February 10, showed a Danish majority larger, especially in the country districts, than expected: 75,023 for Denmark against 25,087 for Germany. The occasion was made as festive as possible, by divine services in the churches, and by sending out gaily dressed heralds, after the old Danish custom, to call people to the polls. The International Commission, headed by Sir Charles Marling, took over the administration on January 20, the same day as the first allied troops entered for the purpose of keeping order. Norway and Sweden are both represented on the Commission, and a Norwegian member, Director of Telegraphs Thos. Heftye, whose work for the Stavanger Wireless was recently described in the REVIEW, has charge of the means of communication. ¶ The result of the vote in the first zone must be regarded as very encouraging considering not only the half century of German occupation and the heavy emigration of Danes from the district, but also the German propaganda and terrorizing tactics that have been carried on recently. It must be remembered, too, that the Germans could easily flood Slesvig with Germans having the right to vote, while it was more difficult to gather together from the ends of the earth the Danes who had emigrated to escape persecution. ¶ An interesting development of the transition period is the formation of a workingmen's society which in a short time gained 12,000 members. It was this organization which turned the scale in the Slesvig Electoral Society in favor of the moderate policy advocated by the Danish Government and endorsed by H. P. Hanssen-Nørremølle that no effort should be made to get German districts back to Denmark, but that the line should be drawn strictly in accordance with the racial sympathies of the inhabitants. National issues have hitherto overshadowed class differences in Slesvig, but the formation of the new society indicates that the struggle between capital and labor will soon be vital there too. ¶ The Employers' Association in Denmark is evidently preparing for serious labor troubles when agreements affecting many thousands of workers terminate early this year. At a meeting of the Employers' Association it was decided to raise a campaign fund of 25,000,000 kroner to meet the situation. ¶ Premier Zahle has asked the central organization of labor unions and the Employers' Association to appoint delegates to a commission that is to work out a system of profit-sharing. The former have complied with the premier's request, but the latter have met it with coolness. ¶ The Christmas goose cost from 60 to 70 kroner last Christmas.

## Norway

¶ Wage conflicts along the whole line are expected in 1920. Owing to the unsettled conditions last spring, contracts between employers and employees were for the most part made only for one year. Many of the large unions, aggregating about 40,000 men, have already given warning that the contracts expiring on April 1 will not be renewed on the same terms. They include the iron and metal workers, the workers in the saltpeter industry, and the sailors and other employees on ships. It is expected that the building trades and the printers will follow suit. Labor's view was stated recently by the president of the national federation of labor, Ole Lian, who said that wages must be increased unless the Storting now in session can find speedy means of reducing the cost of living. An issue will also, he said, be made of the proposed plan for giving the workers a share in the management by means of industrial councils. ¶ The Employers' Association has issued a warning to employers not to make individual concessions with regard to a share in the management, but to consult the office of the Association with a view to agreeing on concerted action. ¶ The Storting, which met January 12, will have to deal with various labor and financial problems as well as with Norway's attitude to the League of Nations. ¶ Norwegian newspapers chronicle with satisfaction the fact that one of the Norwegian coal companies operating on Spitzbergen, *De norske kulfelter*, with headquarters at Bergen, has refused the offer of purchase by the Northern Exploration Company. It was this company which was actively engaged in trying to persuade the British Government to annex the archipelago in disregard of Norway's claims. ¶ A most interesting result of the recent municipal elections is the installation of Conservative chairmen and vice-chairmen in the city councils of the two largest cities of the country, namely Dr. Haavard Martinsen and Henrik Bergh respectively in Christiania and Henrik Ameln and Jul. Moe-Nilsson in Bergen. It is the first time in 37 years that the Conservatives have controlled both places in Bergen. In Christiania the change meant the unseating of two very capable Socialist leaders, C. Chr. Jepsen and Sverre Iversen. ¶ Norway has recognized the new republic of Poland and sent as its first minister there Dr. Sam Eyde, the creator of the saltpeter industry. The choice of a business man is an indication of the importance attached to trade with the new state. Dr. Eyde last summer headed a delegation sent by the Norwegian Government to investigate the conditions of the market in Poland. ¶ A street car strike tied up the city of Christiania beginning January 11. The wage demands made would have meant the increase of the fare to 20 öre after a recent increase from 10 to 15 öre.



## Sweden

¶ Serious labor troubles have resulted in Sweden from the eight-hour day law, which went into effect at the beginning of the year. The metal and iron workers, numbering nearly a hundred thousand, went on strike, because the employers will not grant them a sufficient increase in their wages to keep their total income as high as before. The employers, declaring that the law has been forced upon them against their will, say that the industries can not bear more increases at present. They are willing to make some concession to workers who are paid by the hour, with the understanding that increased speed will compensate for the shorter day, but will do nothing for the piece-workers, who must, they say, make their own compensation by speeding up. The piece-workers, who constitute 80 per cent of the force, stated in an address to the Government that they had already speeded up as much as flesh and blood could bear, and that they could do no more. ¶ Statistics taken by the unions reveal the fact, which seems astounding in the face of world-wide complaints of decreasing efficiency, that the Swedish metal and iron workers have in the last five years increased the intensity of their production by 23.9 per cent. The employers do not deny this fact, but reply that wages at the same time have increased more than a hundred per cent, and that they can not afford to pay more. The strike began at New Year's, and by the middle of January only 49 of Sweden's 141 smelting furnaces were working. ¶ The situation is especially unfortunate, because the metal and iron products constitute a large part of Swedish exports and might have helped to restore the balance of trade. There have been conflicts also in the paper and pulp mills and in other industries, but of less severity. ¶ The Riksdag was formally opened January 12. The King said in his speech from the throne that the Government was continuing its efforts to support the Alanders in their desire to determine their own fate by a plebiscite. Among the new measures to be acted on were constitutional amendments to change the regulations of the Riksdag so as to make voting open and allow the houses to elect their own presidents. ¶ Large sums of money have been collected for the starving Austrians. All classes have taken part, many laborers giving the proceeds of two or three hours' overtime. The farmers have sent many hundred tons of grain and flour, and women have contributed clothing and medicine. The gifts are being distributed through the Swedish Red Cross, which has established an office in Vienna. The first trainload of goods left in the middle of January. ¶ The rations of alcoholic liquor allowed under the Stockholm System have been increased from two to four liters per month, as Dr. Bratt believes the small rations have led to home distilling.

## Books

### TWO HEIDENSTAM TRANSLATIONS.

**SWEDEN'S LAUREATE.** Selected Poems of Verner von Heidenstam. Translated from the Swedish with an Introduction by Charles Wharton Stork. New Haven: Yale University Press. 1919. Price \$1.35.

**THE SOOTHSAYER.** By Verner von Heidenstam. Authorized translation from the Swedish by Karoline M. Knudsen. Boston: The Four Seas Company. 1919. Price \$1.25 net.

It has been said frequently, and most recently by Professor Vilhelm Andersen, that the lyric mood is peculiarly Swedish, while the Danish is epic, and the dramatic mood predominates in Norwegian literature. This generalization may be a little too general. The fact remains, nevertheless, that a true appreciation of Swedish literature seems hardly possible without familiarity with its lyric element. Strindberg is almost a literature by himself, one might say, but the most complete knowledge of his work will not make up for ignorance of Bellman, Tegnér, and Fröding. With this in mind, one welcomes instinctively an effort like Mr. Stork's to put the best of Swedish poetry into English—and then one wishes that the intention might always guarantee the achievement.

The very choice of Heidenstam for this new volume is a little questionable, though, of course, the translator need only answer that thus he chose to choose. Heidenstam is so little lyrical in his metrical utterances that he can hardly be called typical of Swedish poetry. Mr. Stork himself confesses that Heidenstam is "below the average of the best Swedish poets in melodic beauty," but classes him, in evident compensation, as "one of the great fighting minds of this generation, who cannot fail to inspire all earnest thinkers with whom he comes in contact."

The truth is that Heidenstam's style compels in spite of its form, which is loose without being free, and that one may search page after page of his work without finding any great original thoughts. What he does have is, on one side, a certain simple stateliness that appeals powerfully to a basic aspect of the Swedish character, and, on the other, an intensity of national feeling that fits the new patriotism of twentieth-century Sweden as the glove fits the hand. He has, too, a moral earnestness and directness that roots deeply in the racial heritages of the Swedes—a quality that, more than any other perhaps, ought to make him respected and understood outside of his native country.

Unfortunately these merits are not clearly brought out in Mr. Stork's translation, where too often, in spite of the many felicitous renderings, the abruptness of the original as well as its majestic undertone and widely sweeping movement are turned into smooth commonplaceness. And there are strange additions and changes which puzzle the reader familiar with the original. Take the first one of those "famous five lines" which Ellen Key once proclaimed the essence of Swedish poetry, and against which Strindberg raged titanicly. Literally Englished, the line reads: "I long for home since eight long years." When you read Mr. Stork's version—"I've longed for home these eight long years, I know"—one has a sense of turning from emotion to mere sentiment. Or turn to the first and last stanzas of "The Burial of Gustaf Fröding" from *New Poems*. Here is Mr Stork:

*Forth they go  
In endless procession  
One by one with their silent tread.*

*Bells are tolling. Deep, slow,  
With rumbling vibration  
Singing their song to the march of the dead.*

*Pass, O bard, erect as a king,  
To the host of the shades through the darksome portal!  
Still we cherish  
Your limpid-silvery notes immortal  
Singing to us as they used to sing.*

For the sake of comparison, I give here a prose translation aimed chiefly at preserving the atmosphere and motion of the original, but claiming none of its solemn, yet strangely disturbed, beauty:

Forth they fare, silently gliding one by one into shadowland. Bells are thundering. Gloomily tolling, grumbling and groaning, they sing their song to the passing dead.

Bard, step erect as a king through the night's door to the shadowy host. Imperishable, the play of thy silvery strings rings in our ears as of yore.

It is hard to imagine anything more foreign to the muse of Heidenstam than Mr. Stork's "with rumbling vibration" and "limpid-silvery notes immortal." In fact, the substitution is grotesque. And where Heidenstam is brusque, Mr. Stork is awkward.

Of the early narrative poems Mr. Stork says properly that their chief charm lies in their coloring. Heidenstam seems magically to have preserved—in voice and vision—some of the gorgeous colors of those Oriental lands where he roamed as a youth; and the effect of these colors in his poems is rather enhanced by the quaint uncouthness with which they are put on at times. It would take a poet with a master touch to put such a queer combination of qualities into English, and the coloring, at least, is largely gone in Mr. Stork's translations.

Mr. Stork is a sincere, enthusiastic, and in many ways clever worker in a field where, as yet, he has no rivals. His main trouble is that he lacks a certain god-given luck in the choice of words that one cannot acquire by any amount of painstaking. To this natural handicap he adds needlessly by a show of almost slavish veneration for the metre and rhyming scheme of the original. He suffers the delusion that a given metre must necessarily produce the same impression in two different languages—which opens a question too far-reaching for discussion here. All this said, which had to be said, I feel unduly harsh and greatly ungrateful, because, after all, Mr. Stork is trying seriously, and not entirely without success, to carry out a highly difficult and very desirable task which others simply are leaving alone.

*The Soothsayer*, translated by Miss Knudsen, is one of two little plays included in the volume named *St. George and the Dragon*. It deals symbolically with the struggle between love and work in the heart of the artist. While it has considerable charm, it lacks the greater significance and originality of the companion play, *The Birth of God*. Both plays might have given more weight to a volume now far too slim. Miss Knudsen's work is faithful, and she knows how to write English.

EDWIN BJÖRKMAN.

SARA VIDEBECK AND THE CHAPEL. By C. J. L. Almquist. Translated from the Swedish by Adolph Burnett Benson. *Scandinavian Classics*, Vol. XII. New York: The American-Scandinavian Foundation. 1919. Price \$2.00.

It is regrettable that no discussion of *Sara Videbeck* is possible without divulging what must be to every thoughtful American reader the real climax of this Swedish classic. As a work of art Almquist's beautiful and poetic romance will always stand on its own merit, and as such it belongs to no special period of modern times; but *Sara Videbeck* is freighted with ideas which have become popularized in essays and novels within the past few years in the English-speaking

world. For that reason, American readers will find the climax of this story in Mr. Benson's introduction where we are told that *Sara Videbeck* was written in 1838.

In 1838, the parents of Havelock Ellis, Ellen Key, Theodore Dreiser, and George Moore were in their swaddling clothes, if indeed they were born. Some sixty or seventy years later, the children of these children were to win fame for bombarding the conventions which ruled our age-old notions of the relationship of the sexes. It is enough to make one feel sad to think that more than half a century before Moore wrote his delightfully shocking *Lovers of Orelay* a young Swedish genius penned the story of a romantic journey as poetic and fascinating much more human, and infinitely cleaner and brighter than the story of the scented Doris and her rather languid lover.

Even if the writers who have popularized the doctrines of feminism among us have not claimed any first patents on their ideas, they at least permitted most of us to draw the conclusions that their genius had distilled these doctrines from philosophic headwaters, difficult of access to the ordinary wayfarer in the realm of ideas. And now in the year of our Lord 1919, along comes the mischievous Mr. Benson with his fine translation of this nearly century old Swedish romance, about as cumbersome as Goldsmith's *Vicar of Wakefield* or one of Andersen's fairy tales, and embodying in substance the latest phrase spoken or written on feminism and the economic independence of women.

That a man who could voice in poetic prose such views as Almquist's on woman's position in society and at the same time harbor deeply religious views and no crimson economic dogmas seems rather stranges to use to-day, even when we consider that *Sara Videbeck* was written so long ago. One who knows nothing of the author and reads the story before he reads the preface will probably take Almquist for a curious Christian radical of to-day, say about twenty-five years old, who sympathized with the Allies during the late war, and abhors Bolshevism. It is such a relief to find a modest radical who just wants to dynamite one single convention, and has no desire to smash the rest of the universe. This sweet quality one finds in the heroine, Sara. Her loveliness is enhanced because of an absolute lack of the egoism which bristles like porcupine quills from most heroines of modern radical literature.

The structure of the story resembles that of the *Lovers of Orelay*, but there the resemblance ends. Sara meets her good-looking and amiable Swedish sergeant on a passenger boat, and they travel together by boat and carriage through rural Sweden to Sara's home. It is she that rules the action of the story. She has no recourse to philosophic subtleties in challenging the mighty institution of marriage. Her simple and primitive weapons of offense are the stones on which her poor parents bruised their feet and her own missiles of hard common sense, and these she hurls with telling force against the marriage tribunal. The sergeant, of course, is a most willing and human recruit.

Sara is a glazier by trade and delightfully proud of her skill, her inventiveness, and her earnings, which she offers to share with her lover if he ever gets into trouble. She loves to talk shop. Here is a sample of Almquist's philosophic fantasy:

"... A window-pane is not so contemptible as you think, Albert," Sara says to her lover. "In winter time it protects you from the cold outside and still gives you light. Most things in life that give you heat do so only without light, or if they give you light, it is seldom without cold. Only a window—notice this carefully, my Albert—gives light without allowing the cold to rush in; and it keeps the heat inside with the addition of light. That is the nature of a window, and it means more than many persons understand."



Almquist achieves a tranquil and lyrical beauty in the description of the land through which the lovers travel, and the whole story has an atmosphere of spiritual clearness and repose distinctly felt in the translation.

*The Chapel* is a happy little tale of a young Swedish pastor who brings his ideals into a poor fishing village and keeps them. It is of interest to know that Almquist spent several years, about the time of the Civil War, in this country, and yet he missed our great literary lights of that period. It seems curious that he did not look up Emerson or Thoreau or the Alcotts. Walt Whitman was just beginning to sing. He departed unknown to us, and now, sixty years later he returns to American soil.

JOHN G. HOLME.

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## Brief Notes

Homage to Ellen Key on her seventieth birthday, December 11, took the form of a gift of money collected among 1600 donors, the contributors ranging from those of the royal family to the widow's mite of only 10 öre. The interest of the fund is to be at Ellen Key's disposal as long as she lives, and after her death it is to be applied to the upkeep of her beautiful villa, Strand, on the shores of the Vättern, which she has destined for a rest home for women. The various newspaper articles appearing at the time show to what an extent this "modern St. Brigitta" has come to be regarded by the Swedish people as a great moral force.

Mr. Robert E. Lee is director of the Scandinavian Bureau in the Foreign Language Governmental Information Service, which has offices at 124 East 28th street. The most important function of the Bureau is to answer questions relating to laws that particularly affect citizens of foreign birth, such as naturalization, passes, permission to visit the home country, and so forth, as well as laws applying to all citizens but likely to puzzle those not thoroughly familiar with English. The immigrant's own language is used whenever it is desirable.

Prince Vilhelm of Sweden has left for an exploring expedition to Central America. His staff will chiefly devote itself to archeological investigations in Yucatan and Honduras and will either take casts of certain ruins found there or, with the permission of the local authorities, remove the originals to Sweden.

The Swedish society, Norden, affiliated with societies bearing the same name in Denmark and Norway, is arranging a reading tour for the great Norwegian actress, Johanne Dybvad. Other activities of the society will be the publication of a year-book with contributions from men and women

in all three countries, the arrangement of study trips, and the promotion of the study in the schools of each country of the language and literature of the other two.

Norway is suffering from disrupted language conditions. The *landsmaal*, stimulated by government subsidies, has now become so powerful that a number of leading men and women have found it necessary to organize a counter movement for the protection of the *riksmaal*, the language in which most of the great authors of Norway have written. Among the members of the society we note the authors Knut Hamsun, Hjalmar Christensen, and Sigrid Unseth, and the professors Morgenstjerne, Collin, and Gerhard Gran.

J. P. Jacobsen's *Niels Lyhne* has been adapted in an opera which had its premiere in Frankfurt am Main last fall. German critics praise the music by F. F. Delius, but admit that the opera as a whole does scant justice to Jacobsen's novel. The title, *Fennymore and Gerda*, would seem sufficient indication that the central idea of the Danish work has been discarded.

*The Moving Picture World* recently had a glowing account of the Palads-Theater in Copenhagen. The writer hardly knows what to praise most: the artistic beauty of the building with its marble columns and grand stairway, the restaurant where Danish dishes "are served from the magic hands of Danish chefs," or the pleasantly festive air that pervades the whole establishment.

The Delamater-Ericsson Memorial Committee plans to erect four tablets at an estimated cost of \$5,000. Of this amount, \$1,500 has been pledged. Fourteen engineering and other societies have been invited to raise the balance. Communications and contributions may be addressed to the AMERICAN SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW.

## 40 Traveling Scholarships Each \$1,000

THE American-Scandinavian Foundation announces for the academic year 1920-21 an exchange of forty traveling fellowships each bearing a stipend of at least \$1,000, in some cases more, between the United States and the Scandinavian countries: ten each way between Sweden and the United States, five each way with Denmark, and five each way with Norway, out of funds pledged by twenty citizens of those countries and twenty Americans. The expense of maintaining a bureau in this connection for information, correspondence, forwarding, and introductions, together with three of the Fellowships, will be borne by the Niels Poulson fund. The selection on the American side will be made by a jury of university professors and others appointed by the American-Scandinavian Foundation, with William Hovgaard, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, as Chairman.

(Citizens of Sweden, Norway, or Denmark desiring to study in the United States must apply to Sverige Amerika Stiftelsen, Malmorgsgatan 5, Stockholm; The American-Scandinavian Foundations Norske Komite, Viktoria terasse 9, Christiania; Danmarks Amerikanske Selskab, Vestre Boulevard 18, Copenhagen, or the American-Scandinavian Foundations Danske Komite, Frederiksholm Kanal 21, Copenhagen.)

### SWEDEN

Eight of the ten Fellowships for study in Sweden will be awarded to men or women having definite plans for graduate study in one of the following branches:

Chemistry  
Physics  
Agricultural Sciences  
Administration or Social Sciences

Forestry  
Mining and Metallurgy  
Hydro-Electricity

Two Fellowships of \$1200 each will be awarded for graduate study in subjects related to the Humanities.

### DENMARK

The five Fellowships for study in Denmark will be awarded to men or women having definite plans for graduate study in any of the following subjects:

Industrial Organization  
Coöperative Agriculture  
Agricultural Sciences  
Bacteriology

Chemistry  
Folk High Schools  
Language and Literature  
Other Humanistic subjects

### NORWAY

The five Fellowships for study in Norway will be awarded to men or women having definite plans for graduate study in any of the following subjects:

Weather Forecasting (at  
Bergen Geo-Physical  
Institute)  
Oceanography  
Hydro-electricity

Forestry  
Agricultural Sciences  
Chemistry  
Physics  
Languages and Literature  
Other Humanistic subjects

Application papers for study in Sweden, Denmark, or Norway are accepted only from persons of American birth and must be filed at the office of the Foundation in New York before April 1st. Papers will be mailed on request to James Creese, Jr., Assistant Director of Students.

**The American-Scandinavian Foundation**  
25 West 45th Street NEW YORK

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The annual business meeting of the New York Chapter of Associates of the American-Scandinavian Foundation was held, January 19, at the building of the Norwegian Club in Brooklyn, the president, Mr. H. E. Almberg, presiding. It would seem that the members of the Chapter demonstrated their confidence in the leadership of those charged with administering its affairs by staying at home, for of the 1200 Associates living in New York and vicinity only a baker's dozen appeared at the meeting. This was the more pity as the reports read by Miss Therese C. Holm, secretary of the Local Chapter, and Baroness Alma Dahlerup, chairman of the Social Committee, were excellent. In the course of the year, the Chapter has arranged three lectures and receptions, one concert, one New Year's dance, and two banquets, one to Prince Age of Denmark, and one to the

Scandinavian Delegations to the International Labor Conference. These affairs, unlike the business meeting, have nearly all been remarkably well attended. The financial statement of Miss Holm was also most encouraging, for it appeared that the small deficits incurred at other affairs had been more than neutralized by the surplus from the New Year's dance. Miss Hanna Astrup Larsen, speaking for the staff of the Foundation, stated that New York now leads all other states in the number of Associates, having outdistanced Minnesota, which was for a long time in the lead.

The Chapter thanked its officers for their efficient work and re-elected them all by acclamation. A brief and simple constitution and by-laws defining the relations of the Local Chapter to the Foundation as a whole was adopted.



In a lucid discussion in the *Political Science Quarterly* (Columbia University) for December, 1919, Miss Karen Larsen, scholar of the Foundation for 1919, reviews "The Settlement of the Slesvig Question" down to the omission of the third zone clause. "At her own request, Denmark's historic rights and the affection of her people for 'Thyra's Wall' were set aside, and the division of the old crown land of Slesvig was finally decided on in order to create a truly national Danish state." The Foundation has a very limited number of reprints from this article which will be sent, as long as the supply lasts, to any one writing in to our Information Bureau.

Mr. Axel P. Andersen, Norwegian Fellow of the American-Scandinavian Foundation, who is studying structural engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has been awarded a stipend of 2800 kroner by the Technical Institute of Norway. Mr. Andersen will accordingly spend another half year in the United States.

Mr. A. F. Schard, Fellow of the Swedish-American Foundation, gave an informal lecture before the School of Forestry, Syracuse University, January 12, in which he stated that Sweden has fifty million acres of forests, and ranks second in the world in wood exports—the United States ranking first. Wood is used largely for household consumption, and forest conservation is essential to the economic welfare of the country. Eighty per cent of the value of Swedish forests is in private possession, and it is necessary that the output must cover the cost of production, else the State will have to lend its aid to secure sufficient timber production.

474 Scandinavian students in American colleges: Danes, 71; Swedes, 146; Norwegians, 218; Finns, 34; Icelanders, 5—is the total recorded in the Directory of Foreign Students, published by the Committee on Friendly Relations Among Foreign Students. Copies of this directory will be mailed free upon application to the Assistant Director of Students, American-Scandinavian Foundation.

Mr. Hugo Fricke, Danish Fellow of the American-Scandinavian Foundation, who is conducting researches in Physics at Harvard University, has accepted a post as collaborator with Professor Lyman of the Jefferson Physical Laboratory in his study of Roentgen Rays.

Among several Review articles that have been given a wider circulation by being reprinted in other magazines is "Free Finland," an interview with the new minister from Finland, Mr. Armas Herman Saastamoinen, written by the literary editor of the Review. The interview was reprinted in full in the *New York Times Current History* for January.

A subscriber living in Omaha, Nebraska, returned his renewal slip with the following comment: "This note was in the first sack of letters to arrive in Omaha by air mail from Chicago. Any lingering doubts as to renewal of the Review were of course wafted away by your up-to-date means of notification. But there really were not any doubts whatever, for the Review is one of the good things without which we in the West would not be—!"

Mr. H. G. Leach has been appointed Honorary Curator of Scandinavian History and Literature of the Harvard College Library for the current year.

#### "GOD'S OWN COUNTRY!"

The above was the exclamation of an American banker when he heard that under the Bratt system in Sweden all men having households are entitled to receive four liters of spirits monthly during 1920. Women and younger men are to receive less according to the discretion of Dr. Bratt. The recent article in the AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW about the Swedish licensing system has been quoted in the *Literary Digest* (which has one million circulation), and widely reprinted in the press, causing envy of Swedish scientific methods in many American households.

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## WASHINGTON NOTES

*News and Comment on Export and Trade Conditions Between America and the Scandinavian Countries*

## DANISH IMPORT SITUATION OUTLINED OFFICIALLY

In view of the recent reports circulated anent a general embargo on imports in Denmark, the Danish Legation in Washington has issued a statement announcing that no embargo on imports is either in effect or contemplated. The statement says, however, that owing to the adverse exchange rates continuing to prevail between the Danish krone, the pound sterling, and the dollar, a financial council has been organized as stated in these columns previously. This council will attempt to bring about a more stable exchange situation by advising the non-importation of expensive luxuries for the time being.

The Legation points out that the present situation regarding the Danish krone is due to the unfavorable trade balance brought about by numerous factors, among which are: heavy importation of goods to replenish exhausted Danish stocks; substantial imports of materials for reexport to countries which have thus far failed to evidence a desire or ability to make adequate payments; the slow recuperation of Danish industry from the effects of the war; restrictions on purchasing markets instanced in the monopoly exercised by England over buying powers with a consequent regulation of prices.

The Legation concludes its statement by citing the unusually heavy exports from this country to the Scandinavian states for the past nine months.

## CHRISTIANIA STREET RAILWAY PURCHASES ROLLING STOCK

It is reported that the Christiania street car system has recently purchased 61 new cars in Germany. A director of the company, who has just returned from Germany, announces that very little improvement has been noted in street car construction in that country during the war, but it is a significant fact that the cars in question are ready for immediate delivery.

## NEW TRADE ROUTES TO SWEDEN

There have recently been inaugurated three direct steamship lines between New York and Sweden. The present status of trade between the two countries is evidenced by the fact that imports into Sweden from the United States during the past eight months amounted to \$100,000,000 or ten times the pre-war imports for similar periods. It is expected that additional steamship lines will also be put into operation between the two countries very soon.

## SCANDINAVIAN PURCHASES IN U. S.

According to the official figures of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Scandinavian purchases in the United States during the first nine months of 1919 amounted to \$336,585,857. In announcing these figures the Bureau calls attention to the fact that Norway, Denmark, and Sweden imported merchandise in excess of the value of the combined purchases of all South America and China for the same period. Shipments to South America for that period totaled \$26,000,000 and to China \$83,000,000.

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**PROPOSED AMERICAN TERMINAL AT COPENHAGEN**

A movement is on foot, according to current reports in Washington, looking to the establishment of a centrally located American warehouse and shipping terminal in Copenhagen. It is proposed to group the 500 or more American firms which are now making regular shipments to Scandinavia, and the Baltic into an organization commanding such facilities as the Bush Terminal in Brooklyn. Experience of American firms which are now utilizing the Free Port of Copenhagen proves conclusively that a gigantic terminal to be built in that city would afford a most effective means of overcoming the present disadvantages of European competition. It is pointed out that in such a terminal sufficient stores could be maintained to insure prompt deliveries of merchandise to the Danish trade, and these facilities could also be utilized as a distributing center for general trade in that part of the world.

**SWEDISH REGULATION OF FOOTWEAR**

American exporters of footwear have lately been experiencing some little difficulty because some of them have been ignorant of the decree of the Swedish Government promulgated last May and outlining very definitely the qualities of footwear that may be placed on the Swedish market. The letter "A" is to be stamped on shoes which do not contain artificial leather or pasteboard, while on shoes which do contain these substitutes, the letter "B" is imprinted. Punishment for violations of this decree range as high as fines of \$2,600 with the alternative of six months' imprisonment.

The same provisions govern the manufacture of shoes in Sweden.

**DANISH BUTTER ARRIVING FOR FIRST TIME IN YEARS**

For the first time in over five years, Danish butter is finding its way into the American market. Recent shipments arriving in New York total 256,480 pounds with prices ranging from 63 cents to 70 cents. Despite the heavy demand for fat products in Central Europe, the high prices received in the American market and the fact that payment is made in American money, which adds a favorable average of about 20 per cent for the Danish exporter, are contributing factors in securing the butter for this market.

**BUILDING MATERIAL EXHIBIT AT CHRISTIANIA**

Announcement is made of plans to hold an international exhibit of building materials in Christiania from April 19 to May 3, 1920. It is stated that the exhibition will be very thorough in covering the construction industries, providing exhibits for structural work as well as for the more fancy articles of interior decoration. Ready-made buildings are also to be shown. Space for the exhibit may be reserved through the American consul-general at Christiania at a rate of 55 kroner per square meter, with the understanding that if, at the end of the exhibit, any funds remain, a refund will be made. The American consul-general has recommended that, owing to limitations of space, models with total dimensions of three or four cubic yards or thereabouts, be given preference.

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### SHIPPING NOTES

**BECH, VAN SICLEN AND Co., INC.**

The frequent comprehensive reports of Bech, Van Siclen and Co., of New York, on trade and shipping are documents which any chamber of commerce would be proud to publish. Sailings to Copenhagen, Helsingfors, Malmö, Göteborg, Stockholm, and Danzig, are chronicled in advance. "Unusual conditions prevail at present. Steamer space exceeds considerably the amount of freight offered. Steamship companies are being compelled to add from two to three ports in addition to their original schedule. These conditions prevail mostly in European and to some extent South American countries. To the Far East market however, there is considerable freight offered, particularly in iron and steel. Freight rates remain firm."

**THE NORWEGIAN-AMERICA LINE, INC.**

The Norwegian-America Line has bought out and absorbed its freight agents in America, Benham and Boyesen. The president of the re-constructed corporation is the Honorable Magnus Swenson, of Madison, Wisconsin, who, back in 1912, gave the line its chief original economic support on this side of the water.

**FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO STOCKHOLM**

Dan Broström, President of the Swedish-American Line, has bought a companion passenger ship to the *Stockholm*, to ply between New York and Göteborg. The new ship, which is named the *Drottningholm*, has accommodations for 1600 passengers. Sailings will begin from Göteborg in the

early part of April, from New York in the middle of May.

**COAL FOR DENMARK**

The Danish Legation has announced that sixteen ships, aggregating 61,000 tons are placed at its disposal to transport coal from this country to Denmark.

**ENGLAND-GÖTEBORG FERRY**

It is reported that the British Government will not at present co-operate in establishing the proposed daily steam ferry service between Göteborg and England. It is said that this attitude is only temporary, and that the plan will soon be realized.

**NORWEGIAN BROKERS ENTER LONDON**

Christiania Shipping, Insurance, and Trading Company, Ltd., the Norwegian firm of brokers, have opened a branch office in London.

**ESTIMATES OF SCANDINAVIAN SHIPPING**

Press dispatches from Christiania place the present power of the Norwegian merchant fleet now in the water at 1,950,000 gross tons, with 107,000 tons still building and 120,000 tons under contract. Sweden's fleet is roughly approximated at 1,000,000 gross tons with 343,000 tons under construction and ordered. Statistics for Denmark show a floating tonnage of 757,000 gross, with 834,000 ordered for construction. Comparative statistics for earlier periods are lacking, but it is stated on authority that these figures represent a substantial increase in Scandinavian merchant fleets.